APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/652,758	08/29/2003	Maung W. Han	ALPINE.032AUS	1752

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/652,758	HAN, MAUNG W.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	NICHOLAS AUGUSTINE	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>22 July 2008</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-3,5-13 and 15-20</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-3,5-13 and 15-20</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)   **Office Action Summary**   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20081024

DETAILED ACTION

A.   This action is in response to the following communications: Amendment filed:

07/22/2008. This action is made **NON-Final**.

B.   Claims 1-3, 5-13 and 15-20 remain pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title,

if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole

would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter

pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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3.   Claims 1-3, 5-13 and 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Nimura et al. (US Patent 6,202,026), hereinafter "Nimura" in view of

Morimoto et al. (US Patent 6,351,706), hereinafter "Morimoto" in further view of Endo et

al (US 2004/0204820 A1), herein referred to as "Endo".

As to independent claims 1 and 11 (currently amended), Nimura teaches a display

method and corresponding apparatus for a navigation system (Abstract; col. 1, lines 63-

67), comprising the following steps of/means for: reading out map data from a map data

storage for displaying a map image on a screen of navigation system (col. 2, lines 1-5);

converting the map data to screen coordinates so that an intended map image is

displayed on a correct position on the screen (fig.6, labels S11, S13; col. 7, lines 10-13,

43- 45, 53-56); zooming the map image by enlarging or shrinking distances of points on the map image relative to a center of the screen (fig. 13, labels 53-56; fig. 14A, 14B, 14C; fig. 15A, 15B; col. 9 lines 21- 32, 40-48) wherein when the map image is zoomed-in to a predetermined degree to sufficiently enlarge the map image the navigation system displays POI (points of interest) icons (col.2, lines 9-18; col.4, lines 12-41; col.9, lines 40-67; fig.12,13 and 15A-B; wherein Nimura depicts how user scrolls the map and shows relationship between size of the map data and viewing area as well as changing the size of the map image based on the distance from the center of the screen of the navigation system).

Nimura does not teach storing the map data converted to the screen coordinates in a memory which operates faster than the map data storage; and wherein the map data read out from the map data storage covers an area which is larger than that corresponds to the screen of the navigation system, and the converted data in the memory is used as is when zooming-in the map image, and additional map data is retrieved from the map data storage when zooming-out the map image when the converted map data in the memory is insufficient.

However, Morimoto teaches storing the map data converted to the screen coordinates in a memory (fig. 1, labels 1, 8; col. 3, lines 52-62; col. 13, lines 47-61; col. 10, lines 10-31) which operates faster than the map data storage (col. 5, lines 53-54, 66-67; col. 6, lines 1-6); and wherein the map data read out from the map data storage covers an area which is larger than that corresponds to the screen of the navigation system (col. 2, lines 25-34), and the converted data in the memory is used as is when zooming-in

the map image (fig 1, label 8; col. 5, lines 53- 58; fig. 2; col. 2, lines 34-40; col. 7, lines

19-25), and additional map data is retrieved from the map data storage when zooming-

out the map image when the converted map data in the memory is insufficient (fig. 3;

col. 8, lines 21-36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Nimura by storing the map data converted to the screen

coordinates in a memory which operates faster than the map data storage; and wherein

the map data read out from the map data storage covers an area which is larger than

that corresponds to the screen of the navigation system, and the converted data in the

memory is used as is when zooming-in the map image, and additional map data is

retrieved from the map data storage when zooming-out the map image when the

converted map data in the memory is insufficient as taught by Morimoto in order to

provide a continuous stream of data of updated information as the depicted image on

screen is changed (zooming).

Nimura in view of Morimoto does not specifically go into great detail to explain that the

navigation system when combined offer graphical elements called balloons to provide

information to the user of the navigation system, however in the same field of endeavor

Endo provides a navigation system much like related to Nimura in view of Morimoto that

provides graphical elements called balloons to provide extra information on areas of

interest located on the road map of the navigation display screen (col.31, lines 47-53

and col.35, lines 48-54:Endo). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to have combine Endo into Nimura in view of Morimoto,

this is true because both Endo and Nimura in view of Morimoto teach of navigation

system's using similar navigation techniques, one of ordinary skill in the art would not

have been hard pressed to see the advantage and obvious variant of adding balloon

shape illustrations to the road map of the navigation display screen to provide detailed

information on areas of interest (col.1, lines 10-18 and 32-47:Endo).

As to dependent claims 2 and 12 (currently amended), Nimura further teaches:

reading out the converted map data from the memory (col. 1, lines 63-67; col. 2, lines 1-

5; col. 6, lines 7-16) and multiplying a map scale value which is larger than one, thereby

enlarging the map image on the screen (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig. 14C, 14A; col. 9,

lines 15-32, that the • right screen of fig 14C (50m) is multiplied by 2 times larger in

scale than the right screen of fig 14A (100m)).

As to dependent claims 3 and 13 (currently amended), Nimura further teaches:

reading out the converted map data from the memory (col. 1, lines 63-67; col. 2, lines 1-

5; col. 6, lines 7-16) and multiplying a map scale value which is smaller than one,

thereby shrinking the map image on the screen (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig 14A, 14C;

col. 9, lines 15-32, that the right screen of fig. 14A (100m) is 2 times smaller in scale

than the right screen of fig. 14C (50m)).

As to dependent claims 5 and 15 (currently amended),'Nimura further teaches:

converting the additional map data with respect to the screen coordinates (fig. 9, label

S41-S43; fig. 10A-10B; col. 8, lines 51-57, that coverts the data as the coordinates

change in scrolling); combining the converted map data from the memory and the

converted additional map data (col. 1, lines 63-67; col. 2, lines 1-5; col. 61 lines 7-16,

that when the device is controlling the guidance it combines both map and converted

data); and displaying the map image encompassing a larger area than that covered by

the original map image (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig 14A, 14C; col. 9, lines 15-32, that

the right screen of fig. 14A (100m) is 2 times smaller in scale than the right screen of fig.

14C (50m)).

As to dependent claims 6 and 16, Nimura further teaches memory is a buffer memory or

a map memory that is able to temporarily store the map data retrieved from the map

data storage (fig. 1, labels 3, 4, 42; col. 6, lines 14-16).

As to dependent claims 7 and 17, Nimura further teaches map data storage is a CD-

ROM (compact disc read only memory), DVD (digital versatile disc), or a hard disc

which stores map information for conducting operations for the navigation system (fig. 1,

labels 3; col. 4, lines 42- 46).

As to dependent claims 8 and 18, Nimura further teaches step of zooming the map

image (fig. 14A, 14B, 14C; col. 9 lines 21-32) includes a step of positioning an area of

interest on the map image (fig. 1, label 2; col. 4, lines 60-63) to the center of the screen

(fig 15A, 15B; col. 9 lines 40-48).

As to dependent claims 9 and 19, Nimura further teaches:

positioning an area of interest on the map image to the center of the screen (fig 15A,

15B; col. 9 lines 40-48); zooming-in the map image to a degree that new information for

selecting a destination is displayed on the screen (fig. 13, labels S51-S55; fig. 14C,

14A; col. 9, lines 15-32, that the right screen of fig 14C (50m) is multiplied by 2 times

larger in scale than the right screen of fig 14A (100m)); and selecting the destination

using the new information on the screen to calculate a route to the destination (col. 4,

lines 60-67, col. 5 lines 1-3).

As to dependent claims 10 and 20, Nimura further teaches new information includes

POI (point of interest) icons (fig. 15B, label "POLICE OFFICE, GS and POST OFFICE")

showing positions and categories of POI's on the screen (fig. 15A; col. 10, lines 3-7).

As to independent claim11 (currently amended), Nimura teaches a display apparatus for

a navigation system (Abstract; col. 1, lines 63-67), comprising: means for reading out

map data from a map data storage for displaying a map image on .a screen of a

navigation system (col. 2, lines 1-5); means for converting the map data to screen

coordinates so that an intended map image is displayed on a correct position on the

screen (fig. 6, labels S11, S13; col. 7, lines 10-13, 43- 45, 53-56); means for zooming

the map image by enlarging or shrinking distances of points on the map image relative

to a center of the screen (fig. 13, labels 53-56; fig. 14A, 14B, 14C; fig. 15A, 15B; col. 9 lines 21-32, 40-48).

Nimura does not teach the means for storing the map data converted to the screen coordinates in a memory which operates faster than the map data storage; and wherein the map data read out from the map data storage covers an area which is larger than that corresponds to the screen of the navigation system, and the converted data in the memory is used as is when zooming-in the map image, and additional map data is retrieved from the map data storage when zooming-out the map image when the converted map data in the memory is insufficient.

However, Morimoto teaches the means for storing the map data converted to the screen coordinates in a memory (fig. 1, labels 1, 8; col. 3, lines 52-62; col. 13, lines 47-61; col. 10, lines 10-31) which operates faster than the map data storage (col. 5, lines 53-54, 66-67; col. 6, lines 1-6); and wherein the map data read out from the map data storage covers an area which is larger than that corresponds to the screen of the navigation system (col. 2, lines 25-34), and the converted data in the memory is used as is when zooming-in the map image (fig. 2; col. 2, lines 34-40; col. 7, lines 19-25), and additional map data is retrieved from the map data storage when zooming-out the map image when the converted map data in the memory is insufficient (fig. 3; col. 8, lines 21-36). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Nimura by having the means for storing the map data

converted to the screen coordinates in a memory which operates faster than the map

data storage; and wherein the map data read out from the map data storage covers an

area which is larger than that corresponds to the screen of the navigation system, and

the converted data in the memory is used as is when zooming-in the map image, and

additional map data is retrieved from the map data storage when zooming-out the map

image when the converted map data in the

(Note:)   It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and
any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it
contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In
re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006,1009, 158
USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3 and 5-20 have been considered

but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Inquires

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Nicholas Augustine whose telephone number is 571-

270-1056. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday: 7:30- 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Nicholas Augustine/
Examiner
Art Unit 2179
October 23, 2008

/Ba Huynh/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2179